

# BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29

A very interesting debate occurred in the Senate of the United States on Monday week, in which the part taken by Mr. C. of Kentucky, must commend him to all parties—except the ultra Southerners—for liberality and fairness. The vexed question of abolition was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, who presented a petition from certain citizens of that State, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Grundy moved to lay the petition on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Clay. That gentleman then stated that to him it was manifest that the feeling on the subject of abolition is rapidly extending, and he appealed to Mr. Wall, and other Senators from States whence these petitions were received, whether many of them did not originate more from a wish to defend the right of petition than from any other object. He inquired whether the presumption that this sacred right was assailed by the Southern members, was not used as a means to obtain petitions. It was well known that his own opinion upon the prayer of these petitions was that they should not be granted; but he thought it the high duty of the Senate to consider whether it would not be better to refer these petitions to the Committee on the District and obtain from that Committee a report on the subject. For himself Mr. Clay strongly advocated such a course, as calculated to restore peace and tranquility to the public mind upon the subject. Mr. Wall replied in the affirmative to the questions of the Senator from Kentucky, and gave it as his opinion that if such petitions had been received and referred to the Committee on the District it would have repressed the spirit of Abolitionism in New Jersey and other States. Mr. Calhoun here rose and spoke with contempt of any such course. He said the petitions originated in a wild fanaticism. He would meet them at the threshold—and thought a joint resolution should pass both Houses prohibiting their introduction except when preferred by citizens of the District. Mr. Roane, of Virginia, and Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, spoke in the same strain. Messrs. Swift and Prentiss, of Vermont, Niles of Connecticut, and Davis of Massachusetts, agreed with Mr. Wall. The latter gentleman spoke at some length, and with much ability. The debate lasted till four o'clock, when Mr. Grundy moved to "lay the question of receiving the petitions on the table."

The Montreal Courier says that there has "not been a single prisoner condemned or executed under Martial law." Of those taken at Eustache, seventy were discharged the next day, and the ladies, it is said, are petitioning for Bonchett's release. This has thrown the Herald into a perfect phrenzy. What! no hanging! Insupportable.

One day—rather between two days, last week a very loyal citizen of this place took it into his head to travel; and, while the fit was on him, about the twelfth hour of the night, harnessed his dapple greys and set off. About the twelfth hour of the day, however, his creditors came to the conclusion that he had taken with him more goods and chattels than he had left behind, and therefore joined in pursuit. All went well the first day, our traveller was not molested, and those who followed found his trail as distinctly marked as that of a blazing star. But now ye gods, be propitious. How is a mortal man, of fair proportions, clothed even with the insignia of royalty, travelling in state, with servants and out riders, to escape the nodding or execution of constables and catch-poles? "I have it!" Papineau! That's the counter-tergen!—and straightaway he began to talk French, ask the price of guns, and inquire the way to Springfield. Half a dollar just paid for a glass of brandy, and five francs was plenty good for the astonished and admiring hostler who held his matchless grays by the bit, and lifted his ponderous trunks of gold. Never was prince or potentate surrounded with a more efficient body guard. A hint, that British emissaries were in pursuit, was sufficient; and like a ghost at day break, all traces of our hero disappeared with the rising sun. Few knew any thing about him, and those who did only saw him driving furiously up some cross road or by path, which generally terminated in a wood lot or quagmire. It was in vain that the pursuing party expostulated and endeavored to prove the pacific character of their mission—nobody would listen to a word of it, and they were generally insulted, by those to whom they applied for information. "You want to catch Mr. Papineau, do you?" said an Amazon of a woman, flourishing her broomstick significantly at friend Lane; "but let me tell you the sooner you get back to Canada the better, you blood-thirsty monster!—If my husband was here, you'd catch it!" Finding it all to be vain, the pursuit was given up, under the full conviction that it would be very difficult to "smuggle Mr.

Papineau out of Vermont—admitting that he was in it.

Sir Francis Head has made a formal application to the Governor of New York to deliver up McKenzie to the British authorities, as a felon. Governor Marcy respectfully informs Sir Francis that the delinquent is not within his jurisdiction; but, that if he was, he would not molest a hair of his head.

There is not a press in the State of Vermont that approves of the late petition to the Governor. The Montreal papers do.

From Mexico.—We have been kindly favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman now on the Mexican coast, to his friend in this place, dated—  
VERA CRUZ, Dec. 1 1837.

There is little new or interesting here. A better feeling towards us is said now to predominate in this country and to be increasing, and I believe it only necessary for our government to cherish, to secure it—which is of no little importance, to our commerce. An earthquake has recently done much damage, it is said, at Mexico. The effects extended all through the country to this place, where it has injured some of the dwellings. At present, things are in a quiet state here, but the better informed are daily expecting a revolution in the government. The people are very much dissatisfied with the present consolidated or central form, and wish to change it to the old federal or state form—a very good and wise notion probably, if they are sufficiently enlightened to avail themselves of its advantages, which is doubtful.

Extract of a letter—  
SACILE AU RECOLLETT, Dec. 16, 1837.

On the 14th I followed the troops (1200 strong with a good train of artillery, mules and rockets) to St. Eustache, and witnessed the bombardment and burning of that place, and I can assure you it was a spirit stirring scene. The action lasted nearly four hours, and the Canadians made a brave defence, considering their means. They fought from the houses and church with common fowling pieces. Their number I do not know but it was not great. The loss on both sides you will get in the papers, and that correctly. I will only say that I saw the next day a great number of dead on the field where they were shot, and that died of their wounds—in all, I was told 25, but did not count them. How many were burnt in the buildings we know not. In the Church I saw the remains of a number almost consumed. The whole scene was one I never wish to witness again, and the exhibition in the hospital of mangled limbs and perforated bodies, was too much for me to look upon with composure. One stout six foot fellow looked as though he came from a fiery vortex. His face was burnt black, and his ears and neck were a complete blister, with a thick head of hair burnt to a cinder; still he sat in his chair, and looked as undaunted as a lion. But the scene beggars description.

Thus you see our war is at an end; but its effects will be severely felt for years by many. I believe, however, that good will grow out of it to the country at large. It cannot be otherwise, for we shall get rid of a great many ambitious factious spirits, that have kept the country in a turmoil for years, and we shall be made an English province with English laws, or our rulers will be to blame. Now that the fighting is over, the halberd and bayonet will come in for their share. Some will be sacrificed, no doubt; but I hope and believe the government will be mild.

The village of St. Eustache, was one of the prettiest in the country, with many fine buildings. The church which was new, cost £2000, and was one of the handsomest country edifices in the Province.

Our Canadian neighbors in the Lower Province are lowering their tone a little of late. Instead of threats to "muzzle" and exterminate the universal Yankee nation, we have now the proclamation of Lord Gosford cautioning his good and loyal subjects to observe great forbearance towards their brethren south of the river. Whether this act of sovereign clemency is meant to extend to "treasonable patriots," or only to the "reigners," we are not quite certain; but, taken in connection with the following letter from the attorney general, in reply to the St. Albans and Swanton resolutions, we can hardly doubt that the subjects of Her youthful Majesty are actually "benighted in peace."

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to offer you my best thanks for having given me communication of the letter addressed to you on the 15th inst. by the Honorable Mr. Smith of St. Albans.

I am glad of the opportunity which is thus afforded me of pointing out the cause of complaint put forth by the citizens of St. Albans, against the people residing in Lower Canada, an opportunity of which I proceed to avail myself without loss of time.

In the first place, I can assure you that I am utterly unaware, notwithstanding the extensive information as to passing events, which from my official situation I am supposed to possess, that any threats have been made by men of influence or others in this Province, that they would burn some of the villages of the citizens of the State of Vermont. I shall choose a strict enquiry to be made into the truth of this charge, and if the accusation should prove to be well founded, I shall not fail to cause the guilty to be punished to the utmost rigor of the law.

2. I have not the slightest knowledge that any American citizen has been arrested and detained by military force within the Province, while here on lawful business, and without having done any thing in violation of the laws of the Province.

3. I can most positively assure you that no orders have been given to any civil or military officers, to arrest any American citizens or punish any American citizen according to Martial Law, for that which he may have said or done while within the jurisdiction of the United States. To issue such orders would be a violation of all law and of every principle of justice; a violation of which it is impossible to suppose that any civilized government would justify.

4. I am entirely ignorant of the occurrence of any such fact as that mentioned under the fourth head, namely that a number of officers of this Province have been within the United States for the purpose of making arrests;—I think I am certain that no officer of the Province would dare to commit such an offence, and if he should, his conduct would meet with condign punishment.

Having thus answered as to my own knowledge and conviction the above grounds of complaint, I have now to state that I shall immediately call the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to this very important subject and in order to enable me to do so with the greater effect, I hope you will allow me to transmit for His Lordship's information as well Mr. Smith's letter as the number of the Franklin Messenger containing the account of the meeting held at St. Albans on the 12th inst. touching the said matter of complaint.

The highest satisfaction to learn from such a respectable source as your correspondent (in confirmation of his own previous conviction) that it is the intention of American citizens to maintain an honorable attitude in relation to the present state of things in this Province, and such an attitude as can give no just offence to any one. With respect to Her Majesty's subjects in the Province I may with propriety appeal to you, yourself (of American origin and who have so many years resided among us) if it is not their universal wish to keep under any circumstances a friendly feeling and preserve a cordial understanding with the Citizens of the United States. To say nothing of the strong tie of common origin and other strong ties, how can it be otherwise, after the many proofs which we have seen and experienced of their generous feeling and sympathy for British subjects, whenever an opportunity has been afforded for their exercise.

I have the honor to be Dear Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
C. R. OGDEN, Atty General.  
JASON C. PIERCE Esq.  
St. Johns, L. C.

It is reported that the rebellious spirit is again manifesting itself in the neighborhood of St. Hyacinth, and one of the Montreal papers expresses an opinion that the Canadians will not stay "exterminated." "Them is just my sentiments," Mr. Speaker.

VILLAGE.—Mr. Allen's blacksmith shop, near the Square, was broken open on Monday night, and four sets of bellows wantonly destroyed by cutting. Two persons have been arrested and committed to jail on suspicion.

## UPPER CANADA.

LAKEWATER, Dec. 18 1837.  
A perplexing case was opened on Friday of common law, and the Patriot standard covered on Navy Island about three miles above Niagara Falls. This Island embraces about 600 acres and is within the dominions of Her Majesty. The shores are marshy, with but one feasible landing place near the head of the Island, and a small boat of men could reach it in four or five minutes, and could land a small force of 60 well armed men, on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. McKenzie is there in a subordinate capacity. Gen. Van Rensselaer a distinguished gentleman of West Point is first in command, and Col. Scherbrand second. They are well provided with arms ammunition and military stores of every kind.

Gen. Van Rensselaer was yesterday presented with an elegant sword and military dress. Much excitement and alarm was experienced on the other side of the river on the receipt of the intelligence. Yesterday afternoon a commanding party of 150 armed men from Oswego, to row round the Island, they were loaded and ordered to lay on. No discharge of arms took place, so much respect was shown to the soldiers, it is said, in their proceedings. The large flood down and it is probable they would have taken the island and been prepared to use the Falls, before Cape York by the morning on Sunday to the anchor. They were then to proceed to the island, and there to lay on, and their object to-day the day to force the island to be in the hands of the British. We learn that the British only desired to give the island to the British as well as those on shore, should they be taken in a week.

As the above information was made in their own words, and from what we have seen and heard, we are well satisfied and authorized to say that the number cannot be less than 500. It is understood that each field piece has been transported across in the island some four or five times, which will make six or seven hundred pieces.

The above information is entirely correct, as we have from a citizen of this place who was yesterday upon the island, and conversed with both McKenzie and Van Rensselaer.

To prevent misapprehension it should be stated that but few of them are native American citizens.

A proclamation has been issued from the Island, setting forth the objects of the persons assembled there, and calling upon the reformers of Canada to make it the place of rendezvous, and to lend their aid otherwise in revolutionizing the province.

This is signed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, as chairman pro tem. of the Provincial Government of the State of Upper Canada. It states that the force embodied on Navy Island is well supplied with the necessities of war, the contribution of their friends in New York; and offers a bounty of three hundred acres of land to all volunteers who will lend their personal aid in bringing to a conclusion the Canadian struggle for independence. The patriots are enjoined not to commit any excesses on the property or persons of the royalists, on pain of the severest punishment. A reward of five hundred pounds

is offered for Sir Francis Head, that "he may be dealt with as may appear to justice." In this paper it is also formally stated that the command of the military forces is given to Gen. Van Rensselaer, son of Gen. S. Van Rensselaer of Albany, assisted by sundry other military men, who are named.

## LOWER CANADA.

The following account of the engagement at St. Eustache, is given by the Franklin Messenger, on the authority of Capt. Marryat, who acted as aid to Sir John Colborne on the occasion.

On the morning of the 14th ult. the troops under the command of Sir John Colborne advanced from St. Martin to St. Eustache. About twelve o'clock the artillery opened upon the right of their position at the distance of eight hundred yards. The position taken by the enemy was one of remarkable strength, consisting of the Church and Convent of St. Eustache, flanked by two stone houses in front, and strong palisade down to the river in their rear. Had it been well defended there would have been the greatest difficulty in dislodging them. At the commencement of the attack the force of the Patriots consisted of 1200 men, with three leaders GIBBARD and CHENIER; but shortly after the battle commenced Gibbaird and about 300 of their men left for St. Benoit. Three hundred men only were left with Chenier to defend the post.

The guns were then advanced in front of the church and the troops entered the town. A small fire was directed from the church upon the troops, but without much effect. In about an hour the enemy set fire to their flanking house on the left for the purpose of escaping through the smoke. But the troops immediately advanced and surrounded their position. The Church doors were cut down with axes and the whole garrison stormed. All who surrendered, to the amount of one hundred and twenty were made prisoners. The rest were shot with their arms in their hands or attempting to escape, among whom was Chenier their leader. The fire was communicated from the house to the Church and other buildings until two thirds of the town was consumed. The soldiers were compelled to pull down two or three of the houses to prevent the whole town from burning. The loss of the Patriots was about one hundred!—one hundred dead were counted, and many more are supposed to have been suffocated by the fire. They themselves state one hundred and fifty to be missing. The next day the troops advanced to St. Benoit, where they were met with white flags on unconditional surrender, their arms brought in and delivered up. The Commander in chief did not intend to burn St. Benoit, but it was set fire to by the volunteers who had previously been plundered by the patriots. The loss of the British in this affair was very trifling—one was killed and seven wounded. Of the Patriot leaders, Chenier was killed at St. Eustache—Gibbaird shot himself as he was about to be captured. David Macdonald and Mr. Dismore were prisoners.

## SURRENDER OF ST. BENOIT.

Agreeably to the information we had received, and which we communicated to our readers in our last publication, the troops marched from St. Eustach on Friday morning, and arrived at St. Benoit about noon. Sir John Colborne fixed his headquarters in the house of one Girard, an abject and notorious rebel; when a body of the insurgents (we are informed about three hundred) drew up in a line in front of the house, laid down their arms, and exhibited white flags in token of submission. In advancing toward the village white flags had been displayed from many of the houses, all of which had been respected as indicative of the dispositions of the inmates; and on contemplating the wretched appearance of these victims of delusion, His Excellency was pleased to accept of their surrender at discretion, rather than repeat at St. Benoit, the awful lesson of the previous day at St. Eustache. We are given to understand that the red Fort, or Fortification, which the insurgents had thrown up, and from which they had once intended to make so fierce a resistance was ordered to be destroyed; as also the houses of some leading rebel characters.

We are sorry to state that we have reason to fear the humane intentions of the Commander of the Forces have been in part frustrated, as regards the respecting of the property of those who had returned to their allegiance. In saying this we do not mean to convey the slightest reproach to the brave troops under his command; those of course, implicitly obeyed the orders of their General. But we are very credibly informed, that no sooner had Sir John taken his departure from St. Benoit, than the village was set on fire in several places. When our informant looked back upon the place, it appeared as if sand sheets of live flames, and the fire appeared to be issuing from the windows of the church. We have two much reason to fear that the excessive zeal of many of the ultra loyalists, not on duty, hurried them into acts of young-amer, both at St. Eustache and St. Benoit, and that some of them even stooped to appropriate what they could not make for their own, and which the troops had spared.

The Montreal Herald, publishes extracts from the private correspondence found among the papers of Dr. Walbridge Nelson at St. Denis. One of the letters is from PAPINEAU, under date of the 7th ult and of this we translate an extract which may throw some light on the views and expectations of the Patriots.

"The agitation commences in Upper Canada. The discontent there is deeply seated. The reformers are personated that although they are a great numerical majority, the unequal distribution of a representation, in which the small towns elect more representatives than the large counties, and which thus enables the Executive to purchase an apparent majority in the legislature against the actual majority in the country, irritates them so deeply that I should not be surprised if they

should rush into an earlier resistance than is generally anticipated. I see that, with them, as with us, without concert, and without a comparison of views, they are rushing into a premature and uncalculated resistance to their use. They wish to send a deputation of seven members to a convention or as they call it, a Congress of the two provinces, in which they should prepare a project of a purely democratic constitution, and tell England that this is what we must have under her administration, it we have justice—and independent of her it will not concede it. As for myself, I am of opinion that our plan of non consumption and agitation, which will render the expenses of the colony more burdensome to England by the necessity of an increased military force, and the diminution of her commerce, is by far the best policy to pursue for the present. Continuing to push it as vigorously as you can."

A letter to Dr. Nelson from his son, a lad of fourteen, a pupil in St. Hyacinth College, dated the 21st of October, indicates that the boy has been thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of his father.

"I wish," he says, "that it will do well and without any noise, except with the other side which I hate very much. I believe that the prediction by that man named Bourgeois, will be accomplished, which is that the province would be all covered with blood and dead bodies."

On this the Herald remarks, that death on the scaffold is the best example that such a father can give to such a child. This is a fair specimen of the temper of the ultra-Tory Canadian press; and if the punishment of the insurgents is followed in the cold blooded policy which is recommended, there can be little reason to doubt on which side the sympathies of civilization will ultimately attach. As the blood of religious martyrs was the seed of the church, the blood of political martyrs—murdered, mistaken, infuriated though they may be—is the seed of the revolution and independence. The day has gone by for the sanguinary enforcement of such claims as those of Great Britain in her colonies. The insurrection is now in all probability crushed. Let not the British Government light a spark in its ashes that shall relink the flame that is extinguished. But when the Tory journals, talk so freely of the "chatter," the "scuffle," and "falling men for the gallows," they embody sentiments which cannot fail to excite all the sympathies of humanity, in half of even an ill timed and unjustifiable popular insurrection. IN Y. Courier.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a large number of petitions were presented and referred. Mr. Grundy, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to abolish public executions, which was ordered to a second reading.

In the House, the abolition question came up, and created its usual quantum of excitement. Mr. Slade of Vermont called upon the memorial herebefore presented by him from certain citizens of the town of Craftsbury, in Vermont, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He addressed the House at some length on the subject of the prayer of the memorial, and the reception of petitions. He expressed his regret that there was so strong a disposition on the part of the House to suppress debate upon this subject—to silence the expression of any opinion upon it—and to put it under the ban of Congress. But the people, he said, had determined it should be discussed, notwithstanding the decision of their rulers. The system of exclusion had been regulated with the utmost precision. He was surprised at this, considering the great importance of the subject, and the great number of intelligent and independent citizens who were the petitioners—and he moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a bill. Mr. Wise here rose and protested that, in this matter, he acted without any concert, and especially without any concert with the Speaker. Mr. Slade said, that he spoke only of what he saw. He did not intend to intimate that the course of the gentleman had been settled in secret conference, or by a private agreement. The concert of which he had spoken, was the practical, actual concert which the conduct of certain gentlemen upon this subject, exhibited. He said that his personal feelings were not to be thus gagged. Their action upon this subject was not to be thus suppressed. With them it was not a matter merely of sympathy and feeling; it was a matter of principle, which they would, which they must, follow up. It was no hostility towards the men who held slaves, but it was the great principles of freedom and of humanity, to which they had taken hold, and they would not relinquish their grasp. He said this, because he wished gentlemen to understand how this matter stood with his constituents. Free discussion must go on. It would not be kept down. He wished the House, therefore, to give over this vain and useless attempt, in which they were at present engaged. This subject must be met, and grappled with. Let the House, then, meet it in a manly way. It was a thing to be discussed. The House must reason about it, and not attempt to run away from it. He desired the whole subject to be referred to a select Committee, with a majority in favor of the prayer. The subject might then be fully investigated. If he had the slightest hope that such a motion would prevail, he would make it, and it did win. But he had no such hope, and he therefore felt obliged to address the House on the subject. (Here he was going into the merits of the petition, when he was stopped by the Speaker, who said, that on a question of reference, to discuss

the merits of a question was not in order.) Mr. Legare of S. C. implored the gentleman from Vermont to consider what he was doing—to do so for the sake of the North—for the sake of that peace which we all so highly prize. If it was true, as he had declared, that such an irrepressible spirit existed on this subject at the north, he would assure the gentleman that that spirit would encounter one fully as stubborn and encounter one fully as stubborn in Christian doctrine, than against it—that as a more speculative question, there was nothing in Christianity which justified the principles of abolition. He could not, with his frame, his family and his constituents in view, listen to the daily aggressions upon the feelings, and peace, and character of the southern people. Mr. Slade replied that he could appreciate the gentleman's feelings upon the subject, and he responded to them, though he could not sympathize with them. He would yield to his request in a personal matter, but in this one he was bound by his duty to his constituents to present their views on the subject. Mr. Legare here moved that the House adjourn, which motion the speaker pronounced out of order. Mr. Slade then went on to discuss the abstract question of slavery, and to prove that it is a violation of the laws of God and the principles of the constitution. He was still speaking when the mail left.

Dec. 20 1837.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, twice asked permission to reply to some remarks made by Mr. S. but Mr. Slade refused to yield the floor. Here Mr. Slade much excited, moved an adjournment, although it was not then in order. Mr. Legare's motion was not in order, and a course was not put by the Speaker. Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, called for the order of the day, the further consideration of the President's message; the motion was not in order, and Mr. Slade was again suffered to proceed.

For a half hour Mr. Slade went on without interruption, muttering in strong language, not merely upon slavery in the District of Columbia, but in all the States.

Mr. Dawson, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Rhett called him to order, and for the first time the call was in order. Mr. Slade was reading the opinions of several distinguished men upon the merits of slavery. By a rule of the House, it is not in order to read from any document, book or pamphlet, without the consent of the House. The members objected, and Mr. Slade was compelled to take his seat.

This, however, was the least exciting part of the scene. Mr. Wise, after saying that Mr. Slade had entered into a full examination of the merits of the slave question, called upon THE SOUTHERN DELEGATION TO LEAVE THE HALL.—"Agreed!"—"Agreed!"—"Agreed!" was responded by a dozen voices, and in company with twenty or twenty five members from the Southern States, Mr. Wise left the hall.

The House was here in great confusion. A half dozen members rose upon the floor, calling and being called to order. Mr. Root said that the southern delegation would meet in the District of Columbia committee room, at three o'clock. Mr. Slade begged permission to go on in order.

Mr. McKoy, of N. C. called him to order, and the speaker told him to take his seat. His motion "to be permitted to proceed in order" was, however, put to the House, and the yeas and nays demanded. A motion was now made to adjourn. Mr. Adams, of Mass., demanded the yeas and nays. The House seconded the call, and the result was 103 in favor of adjournment, and 65 against it.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C. at this moment appeared in the hall, having been selected by the Southern members in the committee room, to request the attendance of all the members representing the interests of the South.

The Southern gentlemen convened in the room occupied by the committee on the District of Columbia. I am informed that Mr. Patton, of Virginia, was called to the chair.

Mr. Wise moved that a committee of five, to consist of one senator and four representatives, should be appointed to report at 7 o'clock, this evening, on the measures proper to be adopted.

Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina, proposed that the committee consist of one from each state, and that they report to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was opposed to any procrastination. He moved that the committee consist of three Senators, and three Representatives; and that they report this evening at 7 o'clock, which amendment was carried, and Senators Calhoun, of Kentucky, Calhoun, of Georgia, and King, of Alabama, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, and Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, were appointed.

The GRAND SOUTHERN CONVENTION, held in the Room of the Committee on the District of Columbia, remained in session till near three o'clock this morning. Patton was Chairman. Calhoun and Douglass are said to have figured somewhat conspicuously. The proceedings were far from harmonious. In fact, if rumor speaks true these Southern Chieftains found it equally as difficult to get along with one another in the Convention, as with Slade in the House. Calhoun and Wise are reported to have got into a verbal quarrel; and for the purpose of settling it, the Convention was obliged to resolve itself into a Court of Honor.

The deliberations of the Convention resulted in delegating Patton to move the resolution, which was adopted by the House this morning, and in the appointment of a Committee of Safety, composed of one member from each State, to keep a constant eye upon this matter, and a sharp look out for Slade and J. Q. Adams.

Deputed by the caucus of the evening before, Mr. Patton asked leave to offer a resolution that all petitions, memorials, and other papers referring to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade—or the purchase, selling, or transferring of slaves in the States and Territories of the United States